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Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and lith St. SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

all o points outside of Philadelphia, in ted States, Canada, or United States pos-postage free, fifty (50) cents per month, dellars per year, payable in advance, I foreign countries one (\$1) dollar per gree-Subscribers wishing address changed

LL. 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. BECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 28, 1913

IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHO RUNS THE RAILROADS!

TARD conditions have forced the Government in Washington to abandon its gogic attitude of recent years on the bject of railroad rates and to consider t on its merits.

With a single sweeping movement of the onge, Mr. McAdoo has wiped out the old nt-a-mile theory and the Middle-West-Populist teachings, that the railroads must carry freight and passengers at a ow rate regardless of the cost of the serv-This has happened in less than five the after the Government began its ttempt to operate the railroads.

The Government discovered that the roads could not be maintained and operated nder the conditions by which they were hampered under private management. The expenditure of a billion dollars for new quipment and repairs this year was its rat radical act. The railroads had been nding for several years such an increase of rates as would make it possible to raise the money to make the needed repairs. But the Interstate Commerce sion, cowed by the political attacks on the railroads, refused to consent to the

Now Mr. McAdoo, by a single decree s the rates for freight 25 per cent and axes the minimum passenger rate at three cents a mile instead of two. This will increase the revenues nearly \$850,000,000 a year. Of this sum \$300,000,000 will be ded to pay an increase in wages granted the employes. About \$450,000,000 will needed to pay the coal bills, which have ncreased that amount over the sum required in 1915. The remainder will be rered to pay the increased cost of other

The danger in the present crisis is that Mr. McAdoo, confronted by the necessity reinvigorating the railroads that have starved for years, will overfeed them and penalize the users of them by increasme the rates too much. We are so eager win the war that we will submit to which we would not tolerate in me of peace. But we have a right to et that Mr. McAdoo will correct abuses fast as they are pointed out to him. nd, incidentally, we also have a right to of that he will correct the abuses in rates that have grown up through the disregard of the railroads for the rights of be different Atlantic coast cities, most of ich have suffered through the anxiety of he rallroads to favor the port of New York. We need look no further than Philadelphia to get a clear case of such discrimination.

It will cost \$2.92 to get from New York Philadelphia after June 10, but it is

THOSE WHO ARE MISSED

TURELY the world cherishes a great and ret affection for those who help it to its conventional troubles. Anna who is dying in New York, never anything to wisdom or science. She red no new country and founded philosophies. And yet flowers are wering in on her from the four corners the country, sent by men and women nose names she doesn't even know. Telebod. She helped people to laugh occasionally. That was all.

nomists without number, explorers storians, scholars and the like, die and the great populace is not moved to sorrow. ence is concerned with projects to make ite happier and better in the future. se who happen along to make life hanler in the immediate present are richly rded when they live and mourned they die. And that is about as it ild be.

The Mayor says he smelled a rat in the atest garbage bid. Is that a new term for contract juggler?

POOR EXCUSE IS WORSE THAN NONE THEN Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, seconded by Senator Saulsbury, of nware, urged the passage of a bill sking bribery at the election of Senators mbers of the House of Representaa crime, Senators Hardwick and na objected to the consideration of

ney said the bill did not go far enough also that the task of drafting an adecorrupt practices act was so complithat no one had yet succeeded in it. These gentleman may be right. y be impossible to draft an ideal But the Gerry bill, favorably d by the Committee on Privileges ns, is so simple and direct that plishes what is intended, namely, fication of bribery at a Federal

is unpunished in both Delaware s Island, according to the Senase States. There is no Federal which it can be punished and courts refuse to enforce the

e of Hardwick and Gronna for the Gerry bill is so poor that better have offered none. to be passed for the protection n this year. Then when the coeded in drafting a

ONEY POWER TO THE UTMOST Preparing to Tax the Rich and the Poor According to Their Ability

THE reasons the President advances for the immediate consideration by Congress of a new war-revenue bill are convincing. In a sentence or two he sweeps aside the petty political considerations which the party leaders had been urging against immediate action. They wanted to go home to work for their re-election. But, says Mr. Wilson, politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it, to those who go to the constituencies without explanation or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed.

The duty to be performed by Congress s to provide money for carrying on the war. There can be no doubt of this. It obtrudes itself in every phase of war activity. Norther ordnance nor ships nor munitions nor man-power can be provided without money. Money is mobile military power. It is the ways on which armies travel. It is the motive force which constructs and explodes every shell and fires every rifle and machine gun and sinks every submarine. It is the master key which throws the bolt in the ock on the door in the wall of steel that Germany has built about Central Europe

The duty is so evident that, as the President says in his fine phrase, we know it is there, and even though our eyes are closed we cannot help feeling its presence stark and naked before us.

How it is to be performed is a matter of detail. Four billions more must be raised by taxation and a bond issue larger than any that has previously been offered for subscription must be floated. The country cannot adjust its financial muscles for bearing this enormous burden, says the President, unless it knows in advance where it is to be placed. There is sound sense in this view. The taxes are to be levied on the business of the current year, beginning on the 1st of last January. And the bonds are to be floated in the autumn. It has been suggested that \$6,000,000,000 is to be the amount of the loan.

As soon as Congress begins the preparation of the new revenue hill we shall know in a general way what taxes are to be increased. The President has already intimated that incomes, war profits and luxuries are to be most heavily taxed This means that the Government intends to take back from the men with war contracts part of the money which they have received from the Federal Treasury, that the incomes of those men whose business has been made prosperous indirectly through the war are to be mulcted for the general good and that those who have the money to buy luxuries must pay to the Government a fee in the shape of an increased cost for the privilege of spending their money for things that are not necessary.

There will be an undoubted disposition to force the rich to pay to the utmost, but Congress will make a mistake if it neglects to make the new taxes democratic in the broadest possible meaning of the term. A lowering of the limit of income-tax exemption is desirable in the interest of fair play as well as in the interest of increasing the revenues. Authority to levy an income tax was conferred on Congress for just such an emergency as now confronts us. The rich must be taxed according to their ability to pay and the poor according to their means, for only thus can the money be raised.

Hindenburg is dying peacefully of typhoid. The Kaiser wishes, doubtless, that he | His case is hard to chart:

THE DRIVE

AT THE outset of what some observers believe to be the culminating action of the war. Germany is menaced at the rear as well as upon the front. The Germans have devastated merely the soil of France and Belgium. But the desolation visited by the French and the British, America and Italy, in various ways, upon the common enemy, has gone deeper than the earth. The spirit of Germany has been given to fire and tears. The Kaiser and his keepers rule a sick land, a land weakened by fear and hunger and sorrows un speakable. Despair has crowded into every ome. The scaring horrors of disillusionment shadow the lives of all the people.

Reassurance of some sort is essential to keep Germany in equilibrium under this burden of affliction. The people have long perceived in the Potsdam element nothing more than a clique of ridiculous liars. Governmental brag no longer serves as a means of stimulus for the disheartened Hun. A military victory is imperative. And the victory must look impressive in

in the south.

An army such as Marshal Haig commands in the north of France requires a great deal of free ground in its rear for purposes of transport and maneuver, for the disposition and maintenance of reserves. A glance at any map will show that the British have about fifty miles of land intervening between them and the sea on the line running from Ypres south to Amiens. They need every mile of that ground. A forced retirement, any action that might crowd them back for any con siderable distance, would endanger their entire system of transport and place the line and reserve armies in danger of rout The movements of troops necessary in battles so vast as they must fight would no longer be easily possible or sure. Therefore, it beems logical to expect that the

full force of the German thrust will ultinately be delivered north of Amiens. Nearly every military man who has studied the problem of the British has agreed that an extensive forced retirement, if once begun, would be swiftly continued until the Allied armies were re-established on the line of the Somme River, from the sea to Amlens. Such a retirement would give the Germans the Channel ports, Calais and Boulogne, and would permit them to realize their

ancient dream of a bombardment of Eng-

Hindenburg or Ludendorff, or whoever is directing the German strategy, doubtless would be willing to sacrifice men with the utmost ruthlessness to such an end. The commanders. The British have commented upon it with consistent nonchalance. The prediction of awful fighting made recently ov the various generals seems to have been based upon a knowledge of German difficulties at home. The German army must win and win quickly, or dig in to await slow annihilation under the tramping feet of vantly superior forces in the days

Meanwhile, the people at home in Germany mutter in pain and die of slow starvation. They will never revolt unless the army turns against the Government. And the army is not likely to turn against the Government so long as it is well fed and thoroughly deceived, unless severely defeated. The drive may fail of effect and leave only a more acute social custs to brew in Germany. Or the Allies may suffor another setback, re-establish themselves further south and still wait for the moment. of the mevitable Gorman defeat.

The Allies may retire. But they cannot tiermany may advance, but she cannot

But it Was Lined exhuming coffins to
With Asbestos the out the sine line
ings for military uses
How about the catafalque of the late Fran-That might to make a deadly

Since Mr. McAdoo spoke any man-kely to develop a new affection for

Only termany's expressed warm Enemies Are Safe friendship for Russia. And simultaneously the official newspaper of the Bolsbeviki has said that Russia should accept military aid, from the Allies. The Bolsbeviki are learning.

Judge Bonniwell demands a State char-

early have taken the merry out of Merion'

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Billet Doux a McAdoo

BELIEVE ME. if those commandeering young charms Which have raised fares to three cents

hould compel us commuters to walk from

We still will have courage and smile;

You may do what you wish to the heads of Your tariffs go hitch to a star-

We commuters will carry the heaviest

If you'll just keep our Bonds above par-

While Mr. McAdoo is commandeering all ublic utilities, suppose he should take it nto his head to federalize the Electric Chair? Would be pay us three cents a

Prescribing for Hindy When Hindenburg feels sick!

his heart. spi-

First Hindy had a special kind of Iron

Germany is always prepared. Now she

Tirpitz has hydrophobia, which will ex-

plain the rejuctance of the German fleet

Perhaps they're refitting those German

ireadnoughts to operate on land as super-

At least the Kaiser's fleet will never get

But to return to Hindy: Perhaps his

trouble is Pershingitis. The symptoms are

annoying olive drab spots dancing across

the retina. The sad feature of Pershingitis

Or perhaps Hindy's ailment is akin to

SOCRATES.

the Kaiser's. The Kaiser has a withered

is that it gets steadily more severe.

arm; Hindy a withered army.

barnacled from too long voyaging on salt

tanks. They don't seem to be much use

to get wet.

His pulse uneven running-Poor Hindy's learning to his grief The Very High Cost of Hunning. Ring for the Pulmotor Hindy called England's first expedition-

This may explain the renewal of the drive in the general direction of Paris. Such an advance might fairly be plotted for moral effect rather than for any immediate military advantage. No advance in the south could possibly bring about a decisive victory. Paris might fall and yet the great menace of the Allied armies, in positions as strong as those they hold at present, would remain. An advance carried far in the north, however, where the British are holding, would actually involve huge benefits for the Germans. Some such action may be developing in connection with the extensive blow on the Rheims-Soissons line

Introduction to an Epitaph for Prussian Militarism

GERMANY in annexing Russia will have about as easy a time as Jonah if he had tried to swallow the whale.

There is a very comfortable analogy be tween Jonah and Prussian militarism Jonah was told by the Lord to go and rebuke Nineveh for its wickedness. He didn't relish the assignment and fled on shipboard for Tarshish. Tarshish is supposed to have been somewhere in Spain; "to go o Tarshish" was perhaps a slang phrase of that day meaning to indulge in pleasant dreams, like our "building castles in Spain." Tarshish was a distant land of blue sky and orange groves, a land where one's am bitions would be amply fulfilled.

The Tarshish of the Prussian militarists was the vision of world domination. It included a four-track, heavily ballasted eisenbahn to Bagdad, and Texas presided over by Carranza, and England ruled by tarists, like Jonah, fled from the presence of the Lord. That was on July 5, 1914 when the Kaiser held his great council at Potsdam. The war was cut and dried in advance from that date; or so they thought, Germany took ship for Turshish.

But the Lord sent out a great wind into he sea, and there was a mighty tempest. in the sea, so that the ship was like to be broken."

By and by the mariners spotted Jonah as he cause of their trouble. And Joruh, already somewhat queasy with the motion of the vessel, admitted it. my sake this great tempest is upon you."

In this Jonah was more honorable than the Prussian military clique which has not vet admitted that it was its expical con trivings that have shipwrecked Germany

"Nevertheless," the narrative continuer the men rowed hard to bring it to land. but they could not; for the sea arrought and was temperatuous against them. So they took up Jonah and east him forth into the wear

No men on earth ever rowed harder toan the Germana have in attempting the impossible. But the sea of mankind wrought. and will wreak further; and by and by the Kaiser's shipmates will do to him and his clique what the mariners did to Jonah.

But in one respect Jonah was greatly more fortunate than the Prussian militarists will be: There was a large and capacious fish waiting for Jonah, to save him from the fury of the waves. There will be no whale waiting for the Kaiser.

SOCRATES

The Historic Reconciliation

THE following verbatim report of an af-I fecting scene enacted at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, last Sunday has been received in this office. The language is somewhat surprisingly phrased, but the principals in the episode seem to have acted in character and the veraclous flavor of the sentiments expressed inspires the reflection that our correspondent has scored heat on a lot of other reporters. Here s his stenographic record;

R-t-You have done that you should be orry for. Was that done like T-t? -t-I denied you not

R-t-You did T-t-I did not. He was but a fool than brought my answer back. B-t bath rived my heart. A friend should bear a friend's

R-t-Be angry when you will. Do what raight is cold again.
T—t—Hath T—t lived to be but mirth and

R-t-When I spoke that I was ill-tempered, too.
T-1-De you confess so much? Give me

hand. B-t-And my heart too A bowl of wine ! r-t-1 did not think you could have been

so angry.

R-t-O T-t, I am sick of many griefs.

Give me a bowl of wine. In this I bury all unkindness. T-t' I-t-My heart is weary for that noble Tile Aly heart is weary for that hobie pledse. Fill till the wine olerflows the cup. I cannot drink too deep of R—t's love.

R—t—Our cause is ripe. There is a tide into the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and

n miseries. On such a full sea as we now affoat, and we must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures.

T-t-Then with your will, go on.

R-t-The deep of night is crept upon our

talk. There is no more to say?
T-t-No more. Good-night. -t-Noble, noble T-t, good-night, and

good repose.

T—t—O my dear brother. Never come such division between our souls. Let it

R-t-Everything is well. R-t-Good-night, good brother!

Our correspondent insists that the foregoing conversation is accurately chronicled and he explains the occasional theaary force a contemptible little army; pertricism of the language with the observahaps he thinks typhoid is only a contemptition-which he claims is original-that "all the world's a stage." He adds, also, that he has written good thirty-seven plays -a statement hard to credit, in view of Cross soldered on to him; then he was the fact that none of the managers seems dead; now he has typhoid. Is it possible that a hot dry climate doesn't agree with anxious for them.

Costa Rica has taken the plunge into the for civilization. Who's next?

is getting ready every possible excuse in Mexico's chief kick seems to be that full advance for the failure of the new drive. We are expecting every day to hear that

Bernstorff is said to be behind the Ger-Ireland, but he seems to have been too far behind to do much with it. The kind of an Independence Day cele-

bration that the world is looking for will be staged in Germany when the peace treaty is signed freeing the oppressed people from MOTHER GOOSE ON WINGS

SING a song of airships, Like birds up in the sky; Taking mail to Washington; Sea them soar so high! I was in the garden Watching a sweet rose. Heard the engine humming, called out "There he goes!" And a kiss I sent him, A man I never knew. And prayed that God would keep him Until his journey's through. S. CONSTANCE BOEHM.

"Elsewhere the Night Was Quiet"

By LIEUTENANT LEON ARCHIBALD British Royal Engineers

news from the western front, sitting on your porch in the golden bush of a long summer evening, ever give a passing hought to the almost daily appearance is your favorite paper of such words as hese: "G. H. Q. in France announces that last night on the Array front there was pronounced activity from the enemy's artillery, elsewhere the night was quiet"?

THE ARRAS front represents perhaps one-thirtieth part of the British line of renches in France and Belgium, and yet along twenty-nine thirtieths of that hundred odd miles of heavily garrisoned front you lell yourself "There was nothing doing ". On the average, your summary be incorrect, as the following illustration will set forth.

ON THIS particular night I shall take you with me to an area some fifty miles to the north of Arras. It is our first night "in," after our customary four days relief; and after following our activities for a brief portion of this night you will perhaps henceforth be better equipped to translate the word "quiet" as applied to warfare of the modern type. This is but one of six, or maybe ten, nights of our turn of duty, but each night will see staged here a "show" and, furthermore, a performance with a similar purpose is very probably being enacted in countless other theatres along this same circuit, which will continue nightly until we shall see the curtain rung down on the last scene of the last act.

SPRING IS approaching and with it is coming the inevitable spring offensive. That much we are certain of. But where will the blow fall? Tonight we are going to see if those opposite can assist us in solving this highly important problem. The "committee of investigation" on this occasion consists of two parties of bombers of twelve men each, both in charge of an officer, and 2 a. m. is the time set for the investigation to commence. At 1:30 are seen to slip over the top into the linky blackness of No Man's Land an engineer officer and a sapper, carrying between them a curious yet harmless looking object, attached to which are two slender threads which might be wires. At 1:40 the sapper returns and reports to one of the bombing

AT 1:50, at two points in the trench some fifty yards apart, two parties of men crawl noiselessly over the parapet. Their faces are blackened, all regimental badges are removed, and a white patch of cloth about half the size of a handkerchief pinned to the middle of their backs. There is also an ominous looking bulge in the pockets of their tunics. Walking, creeping, crawling, these two parties proceed along converging lines of tapes to within a few yards of the enemy's wire, where they come upon the engineer officer. No words are spoken. None are necessary. The brigade artillery is co-operating, and as the second hand reaches the division on the luminous dial marking the arrival of 2 o'clock, a thunderous roar crashes out of the night, and simultaneously a blinding flash and heavy detonation in the enemy wire immediately in front. Salvo after salvo of high explosive is delivered from our guns into some enemy trenches a hundred yards or so to our right. This agtillery action is but a diversion, calculated

HOW MANY of you who read yesterday's to make Fritz look for an assault in an altogether different locality from the one we have selected. Curiously enough an instant later there streams through the air above our heads and from our own parapet a thin thread of fire, which bursts above the foe trench into a dazzling ball of light, and where had appeared the blind ing flash in the entanglement of wire immediately in front, there now lies open a deanly out path ten feet in width, leading right through to the parapet of the trench.

-TRY. TRY SOME MORE YET

QUICKLY and still silently a rushing swarm up this path, and with a roar are over the bags" and into the enemy trench. Here the body splits into two parties again, each surging and fighting Its way in opposite directions along the trench. Each man nas an appointed task to perform, all excepting one, who merely comes as a spectator and with the intention of annexing a convenir or two. He is the engineer officer. whose duties ended with the sudden appearance of that neatly cut path through the tanglefoot.

Suddenly a whistle blows. It is the cate seven minutes past two, it seems that but a minute before we were scrambling in through the gap. Down the trench from ooth directions come panting men in kilts. Their faces are blackened and they wear no hadges, but from the pockets of their tunics have disappeared those peculiarly shaped bulges. Some of them limp, others have to be entirely supported, while others of them urge along in no uncertain fashion frightened and battered looking creatures n gray uniforms. Back they go across No Man's Land to their own trenches. Tonight we are more fortunate than usual, for we have beaten the Boche gunners home by several seconds. Sometimes we don't. INTO THE eager hands of battalion head-

quarters go, on this occasion, six prisoners; while back to the "first aid" post there slowly moves the procession of our own wastage. Tonight there are but eight casualties and no "missing." Some of the wounds are slight, others are more serious one of the officers is minus an arm. But sometimes the record is different. Yet G. H. Q. announces next morning that "Last night on the Arras front there was pronounced activity from the enemy's artillery, elsewhere the night was quiet." Stamps and War .

Liberty Bonds and taxation are to be the methods by which the Government is to raise money to promote the war, but there no doubt it can depend much upon thrift is no doubt it can appear to the stamps, for by this means everybody, if he is anybody gives something, and that little massed together will go a great way toward paying the expense of the war. Don't have it said back in the dark closets of your own conscience that you have not bought a thrift stamp. It is so easy to show one's devotion to the Republic that nobody can have the slightest reason for not owning several stamps. Buy them, keep on buying them, for it is really the best way to supply the boys at the front. If we were going to question a person to sound his patriotism, we would ask, have you a thrift or war savings stamp?—Ohio State Jeurnal

A Business Proposition Vers libre from the Little Rock Gazette: Oscar says That since the daylight-saving plan Went into effect.
He has saved
About fifteen hours.
Which he would like to trade
For a ham or something.

THE CANTEEN

By Phoebe Hoffman THE road to France is a long, long road Over mountains and sea and plains.

But whether they're passing north or

south. 'To France" sing the panting trains.

O pilgrims to the battlefields, Crusaders for our cause, We can but give you food and drink As the snorting engines pause,

We joke and pass out cigarettes And shake your eager hands, And wish you all "the best o' luck Out there" in foreign lands.

We can but give you food and drink And shake your eager hands. But we are with you night and day "Out there," in foreign lands.

The road to France is a long, long road Over mountains and sea and plains, But whether they're passing worth or

south We're there for the panting trains.

The Germans have put one over on Luther Burbank, for they handed the Russians a perfectly good olive branch bearing full-grown lemons.—Hickory (N. C.) Record.

The Prussian Way

Germany's idea of self-determination is to send efficient butchers to those countries which the ignominious Bolsheviki forced into political bankruptcy.-Savannah News.

The main difference between a modern Bolshevist and an ancient French Terrorist s that the latter took a chance.- Washing-

Then and Now

Theory and Reality It is strange that our soap box orators don't go to Russia, where everything is so lovely under Socialism and where things only cost five times as much as they do here.—
New Haven Union.

One of the American boys in Pershing's army writes home that he has survived six gas attacks. His marvelous endurance is accounted for by the fact that he halls from Lincoln, Neb .- Rochester Post Express.

What Do You Know?

1. Identify "the Sage of Kinderhook."
2. What is a seyer?
3. Name the author of "Pendennis."
4. What is the distinction between sarcasm and irons?

5. Where is Riga?

6. Who is Colonel General Conrad von Hoet-7. Who was Mercury?
8. What is the normal and present value of German mark?

9. What is a "spiritual"? 10. Who is Herr von Emminger? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Yale University is located at New Haves, 2. Charles Dickens wrote "A Tale of Two 3. Indiana is from a native word meaning "Indians" Ground." 4. The following three Presidents died on in-dependence Day: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson. in 1820, and James Mouree in 1831.

'Y. M. H. A." is the familiar appellation for the Young Men's Hebrew Association

the union of the thirteen original States.

8. A concerto is a large musical form, written for a soin instrument, with full orchestral accompaniment.

9. The Norman settled Utah.

10. "Give them a little more grape, Captain Bragg," said by General Zachary Tarlor, at the buttle of Busin Visio, February 22, 1847.